

Civ How the State Government Works

<1M>

1.What is a coalition government?

- (A) Government formed by a single party
- (B) Government formed by a group of parties
- (C) (1) and (2) both are correct
- (D) None of these

2.How do the members of the legislative assembly are elected? Choose any two of the following:

- a. States in India are divided into constituencies.
 - b. People elect one representative from each constituency who then becomes the member of the legislative assembly.
 - c. Members are elected by the elected members of the Member of Parliament.
 - d. Four representatives from each constituency are elected by the people.
- (A) (a, b)
 - (B) (b, c)
 - (C) (c,d)
 - (D) (a, d)

3.What is meant by the term 'majority' in politics?

- (A) A political party that have won more than half the number of the constituencies in a State.
- (B) The party with less number of MLA's in a State.
- (C) The coalition of two parties in a State.
- (D) Division of State into constituencies.

4.How is a governor appointed?

- (A) Governor is appointed by the central government
- (B) Governor is appointed by the state government
- (C) He is elected by people
- (D) None of these

5.Who is the Chief Minister in a state?

- (A) Head of state
- (B) Leader of the ruling party
- (C) Head of opposition
- (D) None of these

6.The functions of Governor are :

- (A) He appoints the Chief minister of the state
- (B) He heads the state at the time of declaration of emergency
- (C) (1) and (2) both are correct
- (D) None of these

7.In India every state has a _____

- (A) Legislative Assembly
- (B) Parliament
- (C) Legislative council
- (D) None of these

8.Who is the official head of a state?

- (A) Governor
- (B) President
- (C) Prime Minister
- (D) None of these

9. What is called majority?

- (A) A political party whose MLA's have won more than half the number of constituencies in a state can be said to be in majority.
- (B) Two third number of MLAs strength in an assembly is called majority.
- (C) One third of total strength of assembly is called majority.
- (D) None of these

10. The MLAs belong to

- (A) Same political party
- (B) Different political parties
- (C) They do not belong to any political party
- (D) None of these

11. The head of the state is the _____.

- (A) Prime Minister.
- (B) Chief Minister.
- (C) Member of Legislative Assembly.
- (D) Governor.

12. Which party is called as a ruling party in a state?

- (A) A political party which has fewer MLAs.
- (B) A political party which has majority in the house and forms government.
- (C) Every party which has MLAs is called ruling party
- (D) None of these

13. Constituency stands for:

- (A) This refers to the elected representatives of the State.
- (B) A gathering of journalists from the media.
- (C) The particular area where the voters and the representatives are living.
- (D) All the states of India are called as constituencies.

14. Who selects ministers?

- (A) Leader of opposition
- (B) Governor
- (C) Chief Minister
- (D) None of these

15. How many MLA constituencies does Himachal Pradesh has?

- (A) 60
- (B) 68
- (C) 78
- (D) 88

16. Which party is called as the Opposition Party?

- (A) Every member of legislative assembly.
- (B) The members of assembly except the members of the ruling party are called opposition party.
- (C) The members of government are called opposition
- (D) None of these

17. Who elects MLAs?

- (A) People elect them
- (B) Government elects them
- (C) They have to pass an exam.
- (D) None of these

18. Which state has the largest number of MLA constituencies?

- (A) Uttar Pradesh
- (B) Bihar
- (C) Delhi
- (D) Rajasthan

19. Choose the correct statement(s).

- (1) Main task of Chief Minister is to co-ordinate and supervise the functions of different ministers.
- (2) Chief minister is responsible to legislative assembly.
- (A) Only 1 is correct
- (B) Only 2 is correct
- (C) Both are correct
- (D) Both are incorrect

20. Choose the correct statement

- (1) Government can make new laws for the welfare of the state
- (2) Legislative assembly approves and passes the law.
- (A) Only 1 is correct
- (B) Only 2 is correct
- (C) Both are correct
- (D) Both are incorrect

21. Who appoints the Chief Minister?

- (A) President
- (B) Governor
- (C) Prime Minister
- (D) None of these

22. MLA stands for:

- (A) Member of Legal Advisor.
- (B) Member of Legislative Assembly.
- (C) Medical Local Administration.
- (D) Members of Lucknow Assembly.

23. In a _____ people organize meetings to voice their oppositions and protest against the government.

- (A) Country.
- (B) State.
- (C) Village.
- (D) Democracy.

24. Members of Legislative Assembly are called _____

- (A) MLA
- (B) MLC
- (C) MP
- (D) None of these

25. What is a constituency?

26. Name the places where opinions are expressed about the work of the government and ask for action on demands.

27. What do you understand by wallpaper project?

28. Who is the real head in a democratic country?

29. How many MLAs are required by a party to make the government in a state?

30.What is a Legislative Assembly?

31.What is a coalition government?

32.What do you understand by a 'press conference'?

33.Differentiate between 'ruling' and 'opposition' party?

(A) The political party that has majority seats in a state is the opposition party.

(B) The political party that has less number seats in the state assembly.

(C) The party that has majority is a ruling and other parties are the opposition party.

(D) All of them.

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34.Write about the conditions that are fulfilled to be an MLA.

35.Use the term constituency and represent to explain who is an MLA and how is the person elected?

36.Describe The Governor.

37.Write about an MLA in brief.

38.What are the dual responsibilities of some MLAs?

39.Who is the head of a State in India? By whom and for what he/she is appointed?

40.What do you mean by the word "majority" and "the ruling party"?

41.What is the role of opposition?

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42.Describe the composition and the appointments of ministers of legislative assembly in Himachal Pradesh..

43.Give information about the powers of chief Minister and governor.

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3. 44.What was the problem in Patalpuram? What discussion/

4. action was taken by the following? Fill in the table.

5. Public meeting

Legislative Assembly

Press conference

Chief Minister

45.What are the major problems to be faced by today's government?

46.What problems do we face in hospitals according to MLA 5

47.How did some MLAs become Ministers? Explain.

3. 48.Why should decisions taken by the Chief Minister and

4. other ministers be debated in the Legislative Assembly?